

On the Formation and Disposal of a Collection

By

W. E. L. H. CROWTHER

WITH 1 PLATE

An interest in the extinct Tasmanian race was aroused by the stories my father used to tell of his contacts with the natives and by the presence of several of their Crania in the back surgery at our home. It was strengthened one summer holiday by watching Mr. Westlake of the British Museum collect their stone implements from a reef on the foreshore at Oyster Cove.

The real incentive came however, when Professor R. J. A. Berry touched on physical Anthropology in his Anatomy lectures at the University of Melbourne. He appealed then to his 3rd. year students for Crania and other skeletal remains of the Aborigines to further an investigation he had undertaken. The need for Tasmanian material was particularly stressed and I was able to tell him of what was available at Hobart, Launceston, 'Kelvedon' and possibly Oyster Cove, where the last of the race had been buried. As a result, Dr. W. Robertson, his demonstrator in Anatomy, came to Hobart during the long vacation of 1908. He brought a Dioptograph with him and took tracings in four normae of Crania at the Tasmanian Museum, and Launceston. He also purchased the Crania at 'Kelvedon' for the University Museum. These had been collected early in the last century by Dr. J. F. Storey, Asst. Colonial Surgeon to the district of Waterloo Point (now Swansea). Our particular task was to investigate the old burial ground at Oyster Cove, situated in a small valley on my father's property close to the 'Station' where in 1847, the last of the Tasmanian Race were segregated after their removal from Flinders Island. To accomplish this Robertson stayed with a fellow student W. Inglis Clark at our cottage. Although the actual locality of the burial ground was well known to me, it was so heavily overgrown with scrub and bracken that a great deal of systematic digging had to be done before the first remains were unearthed. In all the skeletons of some twelve individuals were recovered and although matted and infiltrated by the rootlets of fern, the Crania were generally in fair preservation. The long bones had not fared so well and were so softened and distorted as to be of little anatomical value. At later periods the Cerebrum was found in two of the Crania. They were hard, dried and shrunken so as to resemble a small shrivelled apple. One handed to Professor R. J. A. Berry was described in much detail by G. Elliot-Smith (1911), the other, passed many years after to Professor F. Wood Jones at Melbourne, is yet to be done. The Crania were figured and described by Berry and Robertson (1909). Two were presented by my father to the Anatomy Museum, Melbourne, and one to Dr. Inglis Clark. The others remain in my collection.

In 1919 my association with the Tasmanian Museum and the Royal Society was resumed, and shortly after Mr. C. E. Lord suggested the examination of a number of aboriginal bones which had been discovered a year or two before at Eaglehawk Neck, Crowther and Lord (1920). Our interest then turned to their stone artifacts. The first locality examined was the Bluff at the northern end

of Opossum Bay, South Arm, where a number of implements were found. This midden was selected some years later, as the scene of the Habitat Group at the Tasmanian Museum and from it Capt. D. C. Pearse painted the imposing background. The search continued over the next fourteen years, on holidays and occasional week ends. Commencing in ploughed fields and fallow paddocks, at Rokeby, Carlton and South Arm, where odd implements only were exposed, experience led to more permanent camping grounds with a greater variety of remains. These sites were usually on the coast, close to bold promontories and reefs with fresh water nearby. Seaford at the mouth of the Little Swanport River was the most imposing. Here on its south bank are deposits of shells so enormous that they have long been used for lime burning. Implements are found among the shells but are more plentiful along the north bank as far as Lisdillon. They are found for the most part after the fields are ploughed, as erosion and sand blows are negligible in this locality. Later at the annual military camps at Mona Vale (Ross) several aboriginal camping sites at Grimes Lagoon and the Ross-Tunbridge area were examined and re-examined.

A mutual interest led to a long and happy association with the late R. W. Legge and visits were made with him to the coastal middens on the West Coast, from Mount Cameron West to South of Sandy Cape, as well as to the northern areas of the East Coast. Others who were actively collecting in Tasmania during this period were Dr. R. H. Pulleine, A. S. Kenyon and Dr. G. Horne from South Australia and Victoria. Messrs. Falkinder and Amos from Falmouth and Cranbrook, built up very representative collections of their areas of the East Coast. That of Mr. Amos, which included undescribed *Crania*, was bequeathed to the Tasmanian Museum but the untimely death of Mr. Falkinder left his undisposed of. The splendid collection made by Mr. and Mrs. Legge was presented to the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, and he was able to superintend its arrangement there before his death.

As a result of their activities a long and important series of studies on the extinct Tasmanian race have been published in this journal and elsewhere and also in the reports of the A. & N.Z.A.A.S. for which it was my privilege to act as Hon. Sec. of Section F (Anthropology) for the meetings of 1921 and 1934, as Vice President on several occasions and as President (Elect) of the Section at Adelaide in 1940. But unfortunately the outbreak of war led to its postponement. The invitation to act as President was renewed in 1946 but the long break and loss of touch with Anthropology did not seem to me to justify its acceptance. At these gatherings among many others Bishop Williams of New Zealand, Sir Hubert Murray, Dr. F. Wood Jones, G. Horne, J. B. Cleland, R. H. Pulleine and A. S. Kenyon were met, problems discussed and field work done.

A large collection of stone implements and other material had thus been acquired and towards the end of 1947 the question of its ultimate disposal became urgent. Mr. Legge had decided to give his material to the Launceston Museum and as there was an abundance of Tasmanian material at Hobart and very little at the federal capital, the collection was offered to the Institute of Anatomy, Canberra, on 12.9.1947. The gift was conditional that it should be kept as a whole under the name of my family and to be available in part for display and inspection, with the balance stored for research. The offer was accepted and Mr. R. P. Stone of the Institute came to Hobart to help with the marking of the specimens and their packing for transport. Each was marked T (for Tasmania) under that the locality where found and under that again C, to indicate it as part of the collection. There were three show cases and seven heavy store boxes of specimens.

No. 1 case contained well marked specimens from a number of localities, typical of the usual types from large hand axes and scrapers to pounding stones of coastal middens.

No. 2 case had specimens of all types from the Ross-Tunbridge area, Red Ochre and a group of bone implements from Seaford.

No. 3 case was limited to implements from the West Coast. Shells and bones from the usual types found on these coastal middens are included.

These three cases are now available for inspection in Canberra with the implements, in place as before transit. In addition a number of specimens which were considered to show interesting features in their working are displayed in show cases with appropriate legends, while another case contains a brief description of the Tasmanian Aborigines and their implements. The bulk of the collection remains in the store cases in which they were transferred and provides full material for future systematic study of the stone culture of the coastal and inland tribes of Tasmania.

The osteological portion of the collection, consisting of some 20 Crania and a limited number of long bones remains in Tasmania.

For the guidance of those who may wish to work over the principal areas from which these specimens were collected the following information is given.

THE COASTAL MIDDENS OF THE EAST SHORE

The coastal middens of the Aborigines are widely spread and may be found in almost any locality with a plentiful supply of shell fish and crustaceae and fresh water nearby. The principal sources of material have been the East Coast, the Northern third of the West Coast and the Estuary of the Derwent. The rich grounds of the North, from Woolnorth in the west through Port Sorell, Low Head and Bridport to the east are not represented. They have been systematically worked over by Wilkinson, Legge and others whose specimens are in the Launceston Museum. Localities represented range from Recherche Bay in the south through Oyster Cove, Nubeena (Roaring Beach and the large quarry near the summit of Mt. Communication), Wilmot Harbour, the better known sites at Rheban, Seaford, Lisdillon, Kelvedon, Swansea, Seymour, Falmouth and by the Bay of Fires almost to the extreme north of the East Coast.

The rudest of quartzite implements are characteristic of the South and South-East Coast and D'Entrecasteaux Channel. At Oyster Cove immediately in front of our cottage there is a small midden, made up of oyster and mussel shells. At low water some fifty feet from it are two outcrops of a hard yellowish to red igneous rock. These have been used as quarries and innumerable large flakes remain around them; none show secondary chipping, (I remember Mr. Westlake of the British Museum literally filling kerosene tins with them.) In the Tasmanian Museum there is one very well worked quartzite scraper, labelled as from Oyster Cove, the only such example I have seen, all the others are rough and primitive and typical of those found on the S.W. Coast and Port Davey. In the D'Entrecasteaux Channel area, dense forest came almost to high water mark. Here and on the S.W. Coast very little game was to be had and no specialised implements were needed to deal with foods taken from the sea.

It was very different on the northern side of the Derwent estuary. At Rokeby, Sandford, Lewisham and South Arm the types typical of the East Coast are fully developed and possibly the most specialised in the Island. Here the climate is warm and mild, the country lightly wooded and open, with large marsupials and birds to supplement the sea food. Some areas were constantly resorted to, especially during the winter migration to the coast. Seaford is such a place and was described over half a century ago by A. J. Taylor (1894). Most of my East Coast specimens were taken from there or from South Arm, Rokeby, Sandford, and Kelvedon. Typical and well worked examples are shown in the large show case (No. 1). Many from South Arm, brought in by Mr. Padman, were turned up at his farm on the Ralphs Bay shore about three miles from its southern end.

Usually these eastern shore implements were struck from a chert, cream, yellow or blue gray to black in colour and with a heavy patina. Occasional examples in quartzite, crystal or petrified wood may be found. Many are well shaped, with careful secondary chipping and the best are unequalled in other areas. They range from large hand axes and scrapers to very small examples. Though occurring most freely in exposed and denuded sites as at Seymour and small sand blows on the shore many inland areas after ploughing are rich in well worked implements.

At Rokeby, Droughty and Ralphs Bay, many pounding stones were found. These large pebbles, sometimes several pounds in weight, are peculiar to the foreshores. They show burred edges and signs of wear and use on the flat surfaces. This may vary from slight pitting to a well marked concavity. They appear to have been used as a hammer and anvil to crush the harder shell fish. (Case 1.)

The Seaford and Lisdillon shore middens always gave good yields. They are on either side of the mouth of the Little Swanport River. At Seaford on its southern side there is a solid bed of large oyster shells extending over several acres. It is undisturbed except near the shore where for many years the shells have been taken and burned for lime. The edge of the workings show a face of oyster shells from two to eight feet deep with an occasional admixture of other shells and charcoal. The lime burners from time to time discover stone implements and even human remains among the shells. A Calvarium and some long bones found in this way are in the Tasmanian Museum. Although no cultivation was being done at the time of my visits, many good artefacts were exposed on the paddocks of the farm. Over the river and across the flats as far as Lisdillon River they are found in numbers after ploughing and less often on the surface of the lightly grassed runs. Some miles to the north on the main Swansea road is 'Kelvedon' the home of Mr. Tilney Cotton. The old homestead built by his family in 1832 is still in use, where the Quakers, Messrs. Backhouse and Walker stayed during their visits to Van Diemen's Land, Backhouse (1843). For many years Dr. G. Fordyce Storey made it his home when Asst. Colonial Surgeon to Waterloo Point and the Rocky Hills Probation Station. He was a Physician Naturalist of the old type, deeply interested in Botany and corresponded with and collected for Baron F. Von Mueller. At 'Kelvedon' his rooms are much as he left them. In the small dark office and dispensary on the ground floor his books and chemical apparatus may be seen as well as a small still and his long wellington boots and cloak. Up the narrow stairs is the little museum with shelves now nearly empty. At one time Tasmanian Crania, a fine collection of early Maori material, a herbarium, shells and other objects of local interest were displayed on them. The Maori collection came to him from his friend Dr. Downie of

H.M.S. Cormandel. It included one or more dried heads as well as very valuable wooden and stone weapons, and a log book of the early thirties describing the ship's cruise. These were sold early this century, the purchaser stating that they were to be presented to one of the larger museums of New Zealand. Inquiry in the Dominion gave no record of such transaction and apparently the buyer retained them. The Tasmanian crania as already stated were purchased for the University of Melbourne.

'Kelvedon' lies by a small freshwater lagoon and creek and within a few hundred yards of the sea. It has been an ideal camping ground for the natives and every year splendid examples of their implements are turned up in cultivation. Each generation of the Cotton family have sent outstanding examples of artefacts to the Tasmanian Museum and have been most generous and helpful to those genuinely interested in such research. Specimens from 'Kelvedon' are generally of fine workmanship and moderate in size although large examples are found. The natives obtained them from an outcrop of stone extending over perhaps half an acre on one of the paddocks or from a similar source at 'Mayfield' five miles away. They are of a yellow to cream and blue chert with a heavy patina and very similar to those of the Midland areas, their finish is more than comparable to the best on this coast. Mr. Cotton, who told me of the stone quarries, believed the annual migration of aborigines from the midlands to the coast was by way of Swanston and the Eastern Marshes. This is the easiest way with plenty of game and with only some twelve miles of rough country between Swanston and Little Swanport.

Although Swansea and the Schoutens would be thought to offer much, little has been found in their vicinity. Mr. Legge and others have worked the coast from Mt. Murray and the ocean side of Sleepy and Wineglass Bay with disappointing results. Dr. Pulleine, Mr. Lord and myself in 1925 at a Field Naturalists camp on Schouten Island, found a midden as its western shore opposite Black Reef. It covered an extended area and on it were many implements of local stone and very crudely worked split pebbles from the beach. Very few traces of mainland stone were seen although one finely worked implement of that material was found near one camp. It had probably been brought by the natives by way of Schouten Main and the passage, to the Island.

In 1931 visits were made with Mr. Legge to Falmouth, Anson's Bay and Seymour. 'Cullenswood' his home, was centrally placed for such a purpose. He and Mrs. Legge had collected systematically at Long Point (Seymour) and their collection is rich in material from this site. The point itself is a flat exposed promontory with adjacent reefs and erosion has uncovered the middens. The specimens are of brown and black chert, medium to small with secondary working. It was here that Mrs. Legge found the first examples of microliths, Legge (1928). Falmouth has yielded some fair examples of worked implements. Mr. Falkinder who lived there, had become interested through his contacts with Mr. Legge and although hindered by bad health, by collecting on the east coast and exchange had formed a most interesting collection of Tasmanian and Australian material. Anson's Bay and Bay of Fires were visited on two occasions. There is a large site on the south side of the Anson's Bay River where it crosses the bar to the sea. It is windswept and eroded and covers rather more than an acre. The mounds are mostly composed of oyster shells. Stone implements were scarce but the few found showed good secondary working. On the second visit our objectives were the Bay of Fires and Eddystone Lighthouse. No middens were seen but the

search was cursory as time was very limited. On an earlier visit to the Musselroe River to study the large Forester kangaroo, no signs of aboriginal occupation were seen.

Human Remains.—Mention has been made of the important discovery at Eaglehawk Neck. A partially incinerated skeleton found at Pipe Clay Lagoon by Mr. A. Morrisby has been described by the writer (1933).

The Crania in the Amos Collection, also one from South Arm and another from Carlton are in the Tasmanian Museum and are not yet described.

ROSS-TUNBRIDGE AREA

The large central Midland plain continues to the north for many miles from the divide at St. Peter's Pass; through Tunbridge, Ross, Campbell Town and Conara and as Norfolk plains eventually reaches the shores of Bass Strait and Port Sorell. The plains with their extensions to the north west and east, have always been open and lightly wooded and well watered by the Blackman, Macquarie, Elizabeth and South Esk rivers as well as having occasional small lakes, lagoons and marshes. It is thus ideal country for small tribes and groups of hunters with their families.

Occasional stone implements are found in many places and in numbers on their semi-permanent camping grounds. It has been a classic ground for investigators. Scott described the remains at Glen Morrison (Scott, 1875) and since then, Noetling, Puelleine, Legge, Kenyon and many others have worked over the sites. My own association with the area was usually when on military duty at the annual encampments at Mona Vale (Ross). The camp may be reached by a dirt road from Tunbridge, which follows the foot hills for some miles past Ballochymle, and the shore of Grimes Lagoon. The country here is lightly grassed with a red sandy soil and easily eroded. The road either skirts or passes over many small sand blows and many rejects and worked stones remain on the hard clay 'pan'. Year by year they were examined, at first on foot at the end of the day's duty, or, when more distant, by horse or car. The search was extended eventually as far as Glen Morrision and Glen Morey. Every patch of erosion showed some evidence of occupation but implements were most plentiful by the shore of Grimes Lagoon and on the slopes of the low foothills that lead away towards the Eastern Tiers. The finest examples were found one very dry season on the bed of the Lagoon. No outcrop of stone was seen, but Noetling (1908) has described a large quarry at Syndal, only a few miles away. The material used was occasionally carried to the camp sites in bulk, as large cores or nuclei from which implements have been struck have been found on them. Two of yellow chert, the principal material used, are in the collection; varieties of bluish grey chert and black shale also occur. Implements of petrified wood, quartzite and rock crystal are rare.

Some three miles further east, from the southern end of the lagoon a fine camp was exposed. It lay on a lightly wooded foothill and was typical of several others in that it had spread from the craters left by dead and uprooted gum trees. The fine red surface soil was one to three feet deep at its periphery and large numbers of used implements, including a large core lay on the clay subsoil. There were also a group of well worked hand axes, larger than any others seen in the district, and many utility scrapers, of medium size. Many chips showed that implements had been worked up on the spot. These examples are shown in Case 2.

Between the lagoon and foothills were the other small sites. One seemed to have been used specifically for the shaping and finishing of small to medium scrapers. Two small heaps of chips were removed and are shown in the same case. While most are simply flakes, a limited number are shaped and show secondary working on the edges, and may be classed as microliths. On another patch a mile or so away were only a few implements with a number of pieces of red ochre. One small block showed fine striations as if it had been rubbed directly on the face and beard. The largest piece was deeply pitted and showed coarse scraping. Smaller fragments were untouched. On a nearby site, a large rock pebble with a shallow concavity extending over all its upper surface, was found. There was no staining to establish its use as an ochre mill. On New Year's Eve of 1927 my wife and I noticed a 'blow' from the Main Road at Conara, and a walk of about four miles across the back runs of 'Winton' brought us to it. The site extending over an acre was on the slope of a low hill above a soak or small marsh. The implements on it were numerous but of no particular interest. Many small pieces of ochre were collected, none showing evidence of scraping or application. All these are in Case 2.

No human remains have been found in the Midlands for many years. The cremation of their dead seems to have been an invariable procedure as ample dry wood was always at hand for that purpose. No caves were seen but it is still possible that finds of aboriginal bones comparable to that of Pulleine (1924) near Cornwall may be made. Further afield a visit was made to the Lagoon by Ellinthorpe Hall, but only a few implements were found around its shore. White Lagoon just off the main road near Tunbridge was no better.

THE WESTERN SHORE

Following in the steps of Dr. R. H. Pulleine, who for four years had spent his holidays in the Sandy Cape area of the West Coast, Mr. Legge and myself made two visits in 1927 and 1934. On each occasion Marrawah was our headquarters and we worked from Mr. Cameron West in the north to four miles south of the Cape, in all some 40 miles. At Mount Cameron West the very interesting rock carvings discovered by Meston (1934) are situated among the extensive shell mounds and in a good country for game. To the south lie Green Point, West Point, Temma, The Bluff (Whale Head), Ordnance Point and Sandy Cape. On each of these promontories are the remains of permanent or semi-permanent habitations of the natives. Between them are the long broad sandy beaches so typical of this part of the coast, often miles in length and up to half a mile in depth, following erosion of the wooded sandhills of the foreshore. The beaches are intersected by streams ranging from the Arthur River, a broad swift stream crossed by a punt, to insignificant creeks. The smaller streams such as the Pedder and Sunrise disappear into the sand and form quicksands which have to be avoided. Behind the beaches are broad coastal plains covered with a heathy scrub and stunted eucalypts. Some miles inland the plains rise to the Norfolk Range which is heavily wooded. Travelling is easy as the stock follow the plain close to the sea and have left a sandy track. In several areas the cattle graze under a system of agistment. Their advent has been followed by erosion of the sand hummocks. As a result in place of a dense scrub sufficiently compact to give the natives full shelter from the wind and rain, only the subsoil remains and in many places this is strewn with stone implements and the shells and bones of their hearts. Such remains are found in many places

along the coast and the most extensive are on the promontories already named, where ample shell fish were to be had from the adjacent reefs. Even to-day on the larger hearths shells and bones are found matted together by the grease and charcoal of the fires (fig. 2). It was from this area G. A. Robinson removed the last free aboriginals and it has an interest and fascination of its own. Indeed the sense of the past is immediate and overwhelming. Time did not allow us to go more than few miles south of Sandy Cape, but it is probable that middens continue to the Pieman River and the entrance of Macquarie Harbour. Implements and rock carvings from Trial Harbour have been described by J. F. Jones (1937).

Further south from Cape Sorell to the entrance of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, the coast is bold, forbidding and exposed and Mr. Lord after visits to Port Davey and the South Coast brought back only the crudest of stone implements.

In 1927 we started from Marrawah where we had hired three horses and a chaise cart with Mr. G. Cartledge as driver. West Point which is of hard quartzite and bounded by small sandy beaches to the north was examined first. Extensive shell remains and numerous implements were found in its vicinity. The next stage was a stretch of some 27 miles and that portion of it from the Arthur River to Temma was the most interesting. Broad beaches extend all the way and behind them sand blows started by the cattle. Such eroded sites extended over acres of ground, and on them were innumerable stone implements and such shells as *haliotis*, green whelks, mussels and occasionally oysters recovered from reefs and sandbanks off shore. The well watered plains just inland then afforded game and wildfowl to supplement their diet and occasionally the shore yielded stranded seals or whales. Temma is a partially sheltered inlet from which steamers landed heavy machinery for the Mount Balfour mines but now only a small weatherboard hotel remains.

From Temma we worked southwards towards Sandy Cape. The track ran parallel to the sea as far as Ordnance Point which is an outstanding example of a well used camping site with the hearths almost as they had been when abandoned a century before. The long curving arc of the beach, lashed by a hard westerly gale, was followed for some miles to the turnoff through the tea tree scrub at Sandy Cape. The tea tree here is in its original state (Fig. 1) and was an ideal shelter for the scattered groups of native families inhabiting the locality. Mr. Ford of Marrawah informed Mr. Legge that, forty-five years before, the dunes and flats south of the Arthur River now bare and eroded had been covered by such dense thick scrub almost to high water mark.

At Sandy Cape the hut was about twelve by fifteen feet and contained a fireplace, bench table and built in bunks and running water a few chains away, here we spent two most interesting days. The birds, especially the grass parakeets, were plentiful as were snakes. Wild duck and kangaroo helped out our supplies. The peninsula of the Cape was open savannah, well grassed and interspersed with clumps of tall tea tree very like Mornington Peninsula at Port Phillip. The promontory itself is of granite and on the foreshore are many shell mounds and implements. Here I found the splendid pounder of granite now displayed in Case 3. A visit to Sea Devil Creek some miles further south took us to other middens of the same kind.

On the return to Marrawah some hours were spent at Ordnance Point and a fruitful day among the middens at Temma.

A second visit to Marrawah was made in 1934 principally to examine the rock carvings at Mount Cameron West and the camp site at the Bluff. Dr. Pulleine (1928) considered this area to show undoubted signs of permanent habitation. Our impression was that the midden sites were not as distinctive or permanent in type as he described. Shell remains with bones of cetaceae and seals were abundant but not more so than at Ordnance Point (fig. 2). The next day we rode to Mount Cameron West leaving the horses at the V.D.L. Co's boundary and a walk by the track past the stockyards to the Coast. Here by the shore are the rock carvings discovered by Meston. They have been exposed to the drift of sand and are covered in part or not according to the strength and direction of the winds. The rock face is dry and friable and crumbles easily. Sixteen years ago the matter of their preservation was a matter of urgency but nothing has yet been done. The following day was spent at West Point but nothing of note was found.

It will be realised that camping sites along the Northern third of the West Coast are numerous and of great interest. At the Bluff, Sandy Cape and Ordnance Point there is evidence of permanent or semi-permanent occupation. The stone implements are distinctive and struck from quartzite and in some instances a black shaleite. No outcrops of quartzite were seen but Dr. Inglis Clark stated he had known them in the Mount Balfour area. Long exposure to wind and sun on the beaches had given the implements a very distinctive colouring usually cream to milky blue. The patina is not marked as the colour seems as if it had been 'fired' on the stone. Some specimens were almost opalescent. In all the many hundreds of implements handled perhaps one in a thousand showed secondary chipping. No specialisation of type occurred among the cutting tools, they are simply flakes of various sizes and any shade with a cutting edge. It is different with the pounders. They are very numerous, of several sizes and weigh from an ounce or two, to as much as six pounds. Much use has been made of pebbles of small to medium size, which show uniform wear of unusual type all around their periphery. These have been described by R. W. Legge (1927). Case 3 contains examples of all types, taken at random from the sites mentioned.

Human Remains.—Within this century the great proportion of discoveries of aboriginal remains have been made in the N.W. Area of the Island, usually by those planting Marram grass to prevent extension of the sand blows. One such Cranium, offered to me was worthless as most of the outer table of bones had fretted and weathered away. A number of skulls in better preservation have been acquired by collectors and institutions. Mrs. Legge on one visit found the cranium of an infant, in excellent preservation. This she presented to the Tasmanian Museum. Such discoveries have made it clear that cremation of the dead was by no means the universal practice of the tribes of this locality.

CONCLUSION

An attempt has been made to co-ordinate the names of localities inscribed on specimens of the collection with the topography of the camps and areas examined, as an aid to those who wish to examine the sites. Detailed description of types of implements and the material from which they were struck as well as other data relating to the extinct Tasmanians may be found in a long series of articles in the P. & P. R. Society of Tasmania. See Register of Papers, 1841-1885, Part I, Register of Papers, Part II, 1886-1944; and subject index of papers of

Royal Society of Tasmania, 1898-1944. Perhaps the most valuable summary and descriptions of the stone culture of the Tasmanians and especially of the West Coast Tribes will be found in the Presidential address of Dr. R. H. Pulleine, Section F of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, Hobart Meeting, 1928.

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PLATE I

FIG. 1.—Tea Tree Scrub at Sandy Cape, Tasmania.

FIG. 2.—Shell Mound at Sandy Cape, Tasmania.

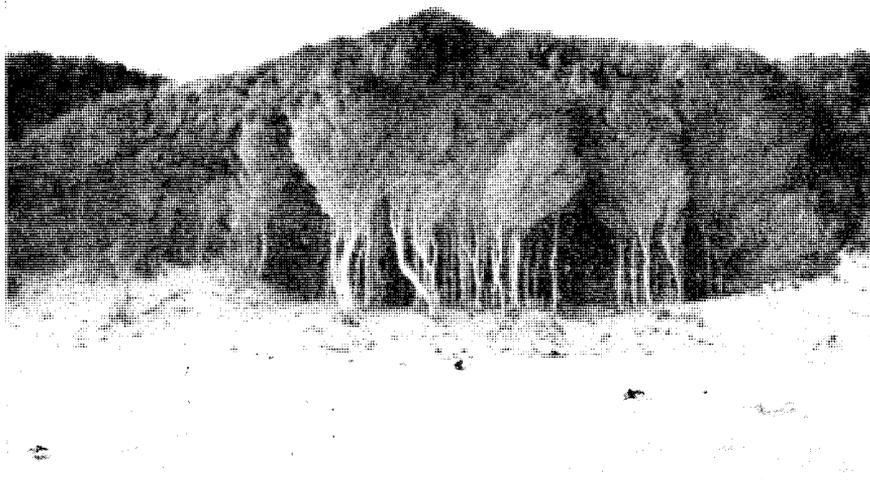


FIG. 1



FIG. 2